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POETRY.

THE DEPARTURE OF SUMMER.

There is a tone in every gale,
Which speaks of blossoms gone;
Which seems to pour a lonely wail
O'er hope and beauty flown;
The trees, the fields, which wore but new
The glory of the year,
Have lost the light and blooming glow
They kept, when Spring was here.

Yes, the pure radiance of the sun
On them no more descends;
The freshness of their birth is gone,
Like smiles of early friends;
The blight is on the forest tops,
And on the waving corn;
Their richness passed, as fade the clouds
Of some gay summer morn.

Thus, looking at the golden hours
That passed so sadly soon,
Like dew from the luxuriant flowers,
That melts before the noon—
I feel how fleeting are the joys
That human life can give;
How every hope the heart employs
On earth, is fugitive.

All save that faith-embodied hope,
From virtue's fount that springs,
To lift the aniling spirit up,
As on the eagle's wings;
A hope sublime—immortal—pure—
In love to mortals given—
Traced in the Word of Promise sure,
And fixed on God and Heaven.

How soon the dark, autumnal storm
O'er summer's sheen is borne!
The sad tree stands, a wasted form,
All withered in its morn.
'Tis thus with life—its dreams are new
And bright—till rolling years
Sweep each young vision from the view,
And dim the eye with tears.

And still an ever-restless tide
The stream of time sweeps on;
Within its bosom sink the pride,
And hopes and raptures gone;
A troublous waste of moving years,
Beneath whose depths go down
The peasant, with his joys and fears—
The monarch with his crown;

The beautiful form—the clinging love,
That thought the world its own;
And deemed no earthly power could move
Its hold from that alone—
These, with their charms, are rent apart—
And in the sullen wave,
That hides the past from every heart,
Ambition finds its grave.

Oh, life! how vain a thing art thou,
If in thy little span
The spirit feels no heavenly glow
Above the world of man!
A waste art thou—where storm and gloom
With light and joy contend;
Where sickness steals o'er youthful bloom
And friend departs from friend! C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Ladies.

From "The Year of Liberation." The German Ladies are eternally knitting. The needles are never out of their fingers. Every hour of the day is filled up with this work, as if the whole soul of the sex were made for nothing but stockings! Some reformers have attempted to reason down this infinitely peddling and graceless employment. They have argued that it ought to be left to those who can do nothing better with their faculties or fingers; that the labor of the most industrious baroness is not worth two pence a day; that the fabric, of the best, is abominable; and that the knitting of an arch-duchess would be spurned by her footman. But the reformers are routed by a countless majority. Through every corner of Germany, ninety nine in a hundred of their sex, be their condition what it may, spend the chief part of their walking hours, and possibly, of their sleeping ones, in making stockings. They are to be seen knitting at all times and seasons, from dusky morn to dusky eve, from January to December. On they go, looping and twisting, with remorseless industry; and, if they could take their knitting needles with them to church they would, probably, consider them highly advantageous associates to their piety.

Even the original, and, let our sages say what they will, the justifiable, propensity of all females to look out of the window on all occasions, is vanquished by this master-passion; and the most showy promenader through a German city will see whole dens full of women, machine-like, eternally twisting and looping, who no more think to glance at display than if they were so many spinning jennies. But the more dexterous sometimes contrive to reconcile the two enjoyments, and by the help of a mirror placed outside the window, which they call an *espion*, the fair knitter can reconnoitre the external world, luckily, without deducting a single moment from the grand business and pleasure of life.

We had thought that (says the Portland Advertiser) this everlasting knitting, knitting, was confined to the ladies of New England. But as it is, they even beat the Germans; for they not only knit and knit, and knit out of the window, but they knit and knit at the same time. Scott and a stocking, Bulwer and a suspender, Miss Edgeworth and a mitten, are companions to many a house. But think not we are the enemies of knitting. It wiles away many a tedious hour. It is an adjunct in conversation; and as a gentleman's watch chain is to his eloquence, so is a knitting needle to a lady's tongue.

Working Men.

The following is from the New Haven Herald.

American General. Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer—Expressive silence! muse his praise. Knox was a book-binder and stationer Morgan, (he of the Cow-pens) was a druggist. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Greene was a blacksmith, and withal a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Eutaw springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold—I ask pardon for naming him in such company—was a grocer and provision store keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not march through the United States with 5,000 men, was a regular built soldier, but after the revolution, a farmer. Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practise when called upon by their country. Marion, the 'old fox' of the south, was a cow boy. Sumter, the 'fighting cock' of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.—More anon.

Rolling.—We hear that a rather ludicrous event occurred at the door of the parish church yesterday morning. A gallant young Lothario had rendered himself uncontrolled master of a gay lady's heart, and with the consent of the parents of each, the day which was to unite two fond lovers in one flesh and bone was even fully fixed upon. Yesterday they drove to church, there to seal their solemn vows, the lady high with hopes of matrimonial felicity. But the course of true love never runs smooth, and there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, are old proverbs, the truth of which received a decided exemplification on this occasion. The youth, instead of approaching the altar of Hymen, sat down in an adjoining pew, and stated to his friends, to the utter astonishment of the bridal party, that he had latterly changed his views in regard to matrimony.

Luckily, the intended bride was of strong nerves, and instead of falling into a fainting fit as many in her situation would have done, she mustered up all her courage, and urged both within the church and without under the porch, and through the Place d'Armes, her claims upon his affections, and stung his conscience with remorse in the contemplation of his perfidious conduct, should he now refuse to make her his wedded wife. Such an appeal to his honor, urged in the strongest language of which female eloquence could make use in such cases, was too powerful to be refused, and our Lothario, most gallantly taking the lady by the hand, declared himself ready for the sacrifice, and in a moment after was kneeling by her side at the altar where the matrimonial benediction was pronounced in due form.—Mont. Gaz.

In the days of yore, there lived in Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, an old gentleman who kept a dry good store, and was remarkable for his mild disposition, so much so that no one had ever seen him out of temper. This remarkable characteristic having become the subject of conversation, one of his neighbors, who was somewhat of a wag, bet five dollars that he could succeed in ruffling the habitual placidity of the stoic. He accordingly proceeded to his store, and asked to see some cloth suitable for a coat. One piece was shown him, and then another, a third and a fourth were handed from the shelves; this was too coarse, the other was too fine, one was too dark a colour, another too light; still the old Diogenes continued placid as new milk, and no sooner did his customer start an objection to any particular piece, than he was met by some other variety being laid before him, until the very last piece in the shop was unfolded to his view. The vender now lost all hope of pleasing his fastidious purchaser, when the latter, affecting to look at the uppermost piece with satisfaction, exclaimed, 'Ah, my dear sir, you have hit it at last, this is the very thing, I will take a cent's worth of this pattern,' at the same time laying the money plump upon the counter before him, to show that he was prompt pay. 'You shall have it, my good friend,' replied the merchant, with the utmost seriousness of speech and manner; and then, laying the cent on the surface of the cloth, and applying his ample scissors, he cut it fairly round to the size of the money, and wrapping it carefully up in paper, made a low bow, thanked him for his custom, and hoped that he would call at his store when he wanted anything in his line again.

It appears that Rothschild, of Paris, has given £400 to Vanderbroken, the turner, of Belgium, for a landscape, representing a landscape at the turn of the leaf. That affluent capitalist should send his protégé to America to spend one October, among the forests of the west. He might return with a picture that would be the admiration of every artist in Europe—and that would outshine the most finished effort of the kind in the gallery of the Louvre. It is wonderful that our native painters have not produced something of this sort, on a large scale, properly elaborated.

Nothing can be more gorgeous than American scenery in the autumn season. The "turn of the leaf" in England, is only a slow change from cheerful green to sober russet; in this country, the variations are effected in a few days, and the colors produced outvie the rainbow, in their magic blendings and effects. It is not alone upon the fields and gardens, that the beauty of the change is perceptible: The mountains that unfold In one wide sweep the colored landscape round. Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and gold To guard the enchanted ground.

Miraculous escape of Gen. Washington. Major Ferguson who commanded a rifle corps in advance of the huzzars under Knyphausen, during some skirmishing a day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, was the hero of a very singular incident, which he thus relates in a letter to a friend. It illustrates, in a most forcible manner, the overruling hand of Providence, in directing the operations of a man's mind, in moments when he is least of all aware of it.

"We had not lain long, when a rebel officer, remarkable by a huzzar dress, pressed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another, dressed in a dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkable high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them and fire at them; but the idea disgusting me, I recalled the order. The huzzar, in returning, made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us, upon which I advanced from the wood towards him. Upon my calling he stopped; but after looking at me, he proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered away. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquiring himself very coolly of his duty; so I let him alone.

The day after, I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, one of the surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in and told us, that they had been informing him that General Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a huzzar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

The Kinderhook (N. Y.) Sentinel relates the following instance of presence of mind, and escape from death.—We have never met with one more extraordinary; and it is gratifying to perceive that the instinctive exertions used by Miss Van B. are likely to leave nothing but memory of the accident.

On Friday, the 20th ult. as Miss Van Buren, a young lady of the Valatie, was dressing her hair in the factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidentally brought it in contact with one of the horizontal shafts which makes 53 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter, and it is placed about 17 inches from the upper floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in losing back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably without reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion, it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three revolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she was projected 8 or 10 feet from it, leaving her entire scalp, from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertebra of the neck, fast to the shaft and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor, and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended, while the overseer stopped the wheel.

Drs. Miller and Philip were immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted, from fright, had the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. The whole head, temple and forehead were peeled to the bone, the blood streaming from the small veins and arteries over her shoulders, and to those who had seen the profusion of beautiful locks that formerly adorned her head, her first appearance impressed the idea of a headless trunk. Her presence of mind seemed at no time to have forsaken her. She was sitting in a chair when her physicians arrived, and observed that the back of her head was severely bruised, the only injury which she was then, or is even now, conscious of having received. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state that every symptom indicates a firm re-union of the parts, and a speedy recovery of health.

The Shah of Persia possesses the most magnificent collection of plate in the world. It consists of upwards of

4000 utensils of gold, most of which are set with precious stones & pearls. Among them are sets of spoons, vases, cups, jugs, basins, dishes, &c. some of the cups are so heavy, that, when filled, they cannot be lifted with one hand. Perhaps the most remarkable portion of the collection is a set of spoons each a foot long. The bowls of these spoons are of wrought gold, and the handles are richly set with rubies, and terminated by large diamonds. The immense size of these spoons is occasioned by the oriental custom of eating seated on the ground.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFRICA.

MONROVIA, AUG. 8.

Grand Bassa Country.—The Grand Bassa Country, like all African territories, has a number of kings, and head men, who style themselves country gentlemen. The chief kings there, are Joe Harris, Tatoo, and Yellow Will, and country gentlemen, Bob Gray and Peter Harris.—Though these latter are not kings in reality, yet there are instances like our friend Bob Gray, where they possess more influence over the chiefs of the neighboring countries, than the regular king of their own country. Such is the case of our friend "Bob Gray of Grand Bassa" on my soul, who from his political sagacity and other qualities, which shall be named, has acquired the name of the African Lawyer, among our settlers pretty generally. And though the natives prize plenty of money, i. e. cloths, pots, brass kettles, powder, rum, guns and gunflints, &c. &c. as the only end in view in living in this life, our friend Bob Gray has risen above these false ideas; and wherever fortune has thrown the above articles in his possession, he immediately, to use his own expression, "sends them to the Long Bush, to buy influence, by dashing the kings and head men of the country, and to carry his name." He is perfectly right to secure an asylum to which he can flee in time of commotion, to which all native kingdoms are liable. At present, he never trusts himself at King Joe Harris' or Tatoo's, for fear that some old palaver of two and twenty years standing may be brought up against him. He is considered by the others as a man with two tongues and more than a match for all the country together, in cunning. We must confess, we agree with them, from what little we saw of the man.

It is a pity, that a man of Bob's genius, should from his contact with Europeans and Americans, have acquired only their vices and bad habits, instead of that which is honorable. And what is worse than all, Bob is a regular slave dealer, and will not hesitate one moment about the ways and means of acquiring slaves. Little cares he whether he fires a town by night, or arrests the unsuspecting victim in the open day. It was on our way to Grand Bassa, that Bob in want of slaves for a Frenchman, then on the other side of the St. John's river, made a midnight assault upon his unsuspecting neighbors, the Bullom Town people, situated about eight miles to the Winward, between him and King Tom Bassa of Little Bassa, deceased, and after killing eight, among the number his own sister, it is said, and securing ten as captives, returned to his town, glorifying in his exploit, and saying that he had revenged his friends the Americans, upon whom petty thefts had lately been practised, which Bob and his people laid upon the guilty Bullom Town people. Every body cried shame: the kings declared that Bob should set the palaver, and restore the poor captives, but Bob only made promises, declaring his readiness to deliver them up, when the Bullom Town people would give up the ten thieves who had robbed the Americans and cast a blot upon the fair name of himself and people.—Such was the daily reply of Bob for three weeks during our sojourn. We fear some of the unhappy beings have been already passed into the hands of the Frenchman, above named.

Bob has children of his own without number, and some 25 or 30 wives, whom Bob treats with the utmost cruelty according to the caprice of the moment, and loans them out upon interest to accommodate his friends. For you must know, that all civilized men are called white here by the natives, and some of us have become adepts in calling them black men in contradistinction, and fancying ourselves really as white. So much depends upon circumstances: What strange creatures we are. The following instance, among many, fell under our particular notice, of Bob's duplicity. Early one Saturday morning the Superintendent, Justice and myself, were invited by a messenger from Bob, to breakfast, informing us also, that he had killed a bullock. The respective duties of the two gentlemen prevented, and of course a polite apology was forwarded, and this matters rested until perhaps one o'clock, P. M. when, who should enter the barrack, but Bob with a whole bevy of his wives, and an old drum, which was struck by one, while the rest uttered a very unmusical sound, and clapped their hands to the manifest entertainment of Bob, who catered like a dancing bear around the semicircle which was immediately formed whenever they halted. In this manner, the superintendent's residence was visited without finding him, and as we had fallen somewhat below par, for taking him to task for drinking so much rum, and surprising the Bullom Town people, no notice whatever was taken of us, and he pro-

ceeded to other houses until the superintendent was found, when the drinking recommenced: Bob, acting the drunken man, all in his power, to amuse the numerous Americans around. But all was of no avail, the superintendent and I, who were so well as fortified with food, were not guiled, and immediately begged him to take notice, that Bob had some scheme in his head to take up their attention. And right enough were they, for Bob had the day before bargained away two slaves, who were delivered that morning and received pay for them; and though the Americans, as yet, make it a point not to interfere about the trade, yet Bob always wishes to hide the affair from the principal settlers. Hence his invitation, dancing, &c. &c. And how will he intend that simplicity dwell only among the uncivilized. I think it is Burke who has written in praise of natural society, but he was never in Africa.

HENRY CLAY.

The following beautiful compliment paid to Henry Clay, is as just as it is merited; and he who wrote it did nothing but sheer justice to one of the noblest of the human race. We are happy to republish the article, and especially commend it to those who have on former occasions, and in other days, paid the meed of applause to Henry Clay. There is that about Henry Clay, that cannot be destroyed, and when scandal and detraction have done their uttermost, the famous orator of the West will stand alone, unsurpassed in the majesty of his story, and the brilliancy of his illustrious career.—*Profr. Gaz.*

At last, in the grand review through which each successive generation passes, the question will be what has a man done for his country, and not what the country has done for the man. And who can send that oriel in which passion and prejudice have no part better, than Henry Clay? Could a man but look beyond the petty and obscure horizon by which his vision is at present visited, into the clear and unclouded light with which posterity illuminates the past, and view in succession the candidates for a world's applause, his heart would bound within him as he heard the herald proclaiming the approach of Henry Clay. When the demand is made what has he done to entitle him to distinction?

A voice from the great continent of S. America would be heard to exclaim, he pointed to us the road to freedom—he waved aloft as a flaming brand, the eternal rights of man, and the thunders of his eloquence emboldened us to dare to be free. From the countless sails which whiten the ocean, the mariner would exclaim he was the advocate of sailors' rights, and urged his country to break down the despotism of the seas. In union with these, the soldiers of freedom would send forth a shout from their ranks, hailing the Orator who had cleared them in the darkest hour of their struggle, and forced his reluctant country to remember the "poor old soldier." There would the friends of peace be seen advancing with their olive and laurel crown to reward the man who had twice shielded his native land from civil war. They would point to Henry Clay as the bright example of self devotion for the good of his kind. Added to this would be the successful hum of industry hastening to speak the praises of the great encourager of the arts and pursuits of civil life, while from every quarter of the Globe, the Statesman would hail him as the able projector of those good designs, which constitute a state. And the question is asked why such a man was not raised to the most exalted station among his countrymen?

All that will be necessary to answer the inquiry will be, to point to *Faction*, vainly endeavoring to hide its diminished head and escape from odium. If Mr. Clay is destined never to reach the Presidency, the loss will be his country's, not his own. He has already "lived down calamity," even if gratitude is withheld. In the walks of private life, he will find gathering around him, the heartfelt wishes for his happiness, and without the trappings of power, he will have as much of its substance. His opinions will be sought after, in times of difficulty and troubles, and to the groves of Ashland politicians will repair, that they may learn wisdom. The retirement of such a man will attract more of public regard than the highest exaltation of an inferior man, Mr. Van Buren as President—Henry Clay as the retired citizen! Is there a man in this wide spread republic who would not rather be the latter, hunted down as he has been, by the arts of the detractor and the demagogue, than the former, elevated as he must be, if he is to be President, by ways and means, and artifices which the noble minded disdain to employ?

Waterfall of 892 feet.—The falls of Gircap, in North Canara, on the western coast of the Madras territories, are of unparalleled depth being no less than 892 feet. They are, as far as history or travels have informed us, the highest falls in the known world. The Falls of Niagara, in the State of New York, are 160 feet.

It is said that the Congressional Delegation from South Carolina, with one exception, will vote in favor of rechartering the U. S. Bank. N. J. Gazette.

BY REQUEST.]

From the Journal of Humanity.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

I have just essayed I endeavored to show that though man has been furnished by nature with many kinds of food, yet there is only one drink prepared for him, viz. water. That the various mixed liquors which custom has appropriated to this use are composed of water, and medium of food; or the three combined; and that although many of these answer very well for drinks, because water constitutes the principal ingredients, yet for the mere purposes of allaying thirst and promoting health, pure water is preferable, and the addition of any thing else whatever renders it less salutary.

I am now to make some further remarks on the use of water. As a general rule the water which we drink should be nearly of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. It is not necessary to graduate its temperature by a thermometer, for the occasional variation of a few degrees is believed to be attended with no serious inconvenience. Indeed rivers and especially springs and wells will generally be found warmer than the ambient air in severe winter weather, and colder in summer.

When water is used in this manner, at what might be called natural temperature, if used with moderation, it is seldom injurious in winter, and if drank merely on account of thirst, not often hurtful even in hot weather; especially if of a proper quality, so as not to create a thirst which is insatiable. But there are multitudes who drink to cool themselves. This is always a bad practice, but when a person is heated to excess, or greatly fatigued, it is attended with considerable danger. If the evil consequences do not appear immediately, they may and undoubtedly will in later life. Locke says: "sitting or lying down on the cold or moist earth, and drinking cold drink, when they are hot with labor or exercise, bring more people to the grave, or to the brink of it, by fevers, and other diseases, than any thing I know."

Another caution is requisite. Water should not be swallowed in large quantities at once. It does not quench thirst as in small quantities; besides, draughts impede the process of digestion whenever that process happens to be going on. The smallest quantity that will wet the mouth and passage to the stomach effectually is the best. I knew a German who carried on this practice almost to excess, it excess on this point were possible; which by the way is very doubtful. He used to be apparently two or three minutes in swallowing half a gill of any cold liquid, when he was heated with exercise. And if all his other habits were equally judicious, it is easy to predict that in his old age he will reap a harvest of enjoyment as the result.

But it will perhaps be objected; if you are going to restrict us to simple water for drink, and then demand all this caution in relation to its use, we shall derive very little pleasure from the act of drinking. Are we to be always in fear of every drop of water, lest it should be too hot or too cold, and thus injure us? Would not such a course greatly diminish our happiness, and thwart the purpose of the Creator?

These objections are often seriously made, and deserve a serious answer. In the first place, I admit that the constant fear of injury from every drop of liquid swallowed, would probably be a greater evil than would be produced by the liquid itself. But as I remarked formerly in regard to food, let proper habits be formed. When this is done, an individual will pursue a rational course with just as little reflection as he now pursues an irrational one; for custom, it has been well said, is second nature. So that our happiness is not likely to be diminished from this source.

Secondly, While it is cheerfully admitted that pleasure may be a legitimate object of drinking, it is also insisted that the course here pointed out would secure the greatest possible amount of it. This appears to me so, from the nature of the case, for the amount of mere animal gratification in eating, is not in exact proportion to the quantity of food swallowed, but to that which can be digested and appropriated to the wants of the system without taxing unreasonably the digestive apparatus. But the experience of many who have made the experiment for themselves (myself among others,) ought to settle the question. These, with one voice, decide in favor of the cause here suggested.

The pleasure of drinking large quantities of very cold water, besides exposing the health, is counterbalanced by the increase of thirst which often follows.—Hence it is, that the more we drink, the more we want. The reason is plain.—If a piece of ice is in the palm of your hand in a hot day, and let it be, say ten minutes. Soon after you remove it, the part becomes hot and dry, and is indeed affected with a smarting inflammation. Now cold water is quite as likely to produce a similar effect on the thin membrane that lines the stomach, as ice is on the thick skin of the hand. And will not this hot, and dry, and inflamed state of the stomach, account for the increased thirst?

I do not deny that both hot and cold water may be occasionally used;—but not as

more drinks, for a general rule the first of these is water, and the temperature of the stomach, the less pure a water as a drink, the more it is a temptation either to drink it, or to abstain from it. It is a very useful medicine.

Both hot and cold drinks injure the tone of the stomach, from which, as front a source of sympathy, evil is communicated to every part of the system. Perhaps no part, however, suffers more than the teeth. Whenever the stomach is injured the gums are injured likewise, and the teeth soon become carious.

Much may be done to prevent thirst. There are individuals who form a habit of requiring great quantities of drink. There is little doubt that the stomach may be trained so as to demand an extravagant quantity, either of food or drink. But, so, then the opposite course might be pursued, and with equal certainty of success.

I have seen many children who were trained to the habit of drinking themselves (as some have expressed it) into a drought, and I have also seen those who scarcely ever drank any thing between meals. The less the process of digestion is interrupted by pouring down liquids at the intervals between meals, the better for the health, and for the comfort of the individual. If food be judiciously selected, there is little difficulty in forming appropriate habits, at least if the work is begun early.

It has been supposed that hard laborers, who perspire freely, need large quantities of some kind of drink to supply the waste. Yet there are individuals who sweat profusely all day, and yet rarely, if ever, feel much thirst, or use any drink. One person 70 years of age, is still able to do a tolerable day's work without any other drink than a bowl of milk, morning and evening. He perspires very freely indeed, yet he says he is never thirsty. It is well known that the atmosphere contains much water—may not the lungs transmit it to the system by abstracting it from the air during respiration? How can the supply be otherwise kept up in these instances? But whether we can account for it or not, the fact is indisputable, and proved beyond a doubt, that profuse perspiration may be sustained without pouring down whole pints and quarts of liquid between meals, or if the meals are in part composed of liquid food, without any additional drink at all.

Another error in connection with this subject remains to be combated—it is one too, of considerable magnitude. There is a general belief abroad that the danger which might otherwise be apprehended from the use of cold water is chiefly if not wholly removed by mixing other substances with it. Thus one will mix milk with it; another molasses or sugar; another ginger or pepper; others cider, or wine or spirits. Now I believe that in all these cases the individual is deceived to his own hurt. The mixture of milk or molasses or any thing which might be called nutritious, not only interferes with digestion by the new supply of food which it furnishes for the stomach to act upon, but lulls the person into security, and he usually drinks more of it at a time than if nothing were mixed with it. But the mere addition of a little milk or sugar or molasses will not materially alter its temperature, and the danger to be apprehended from the cold is just as great, otherwise being equal, as if the water was taken alone.

When, however, alcohol, in any of its forms, or ginger or pepper, or any other extraordinary stimulus (medicinal substance) is taken with cold drink, it may, by rousing the stomach to reaction, prevent mischief for the time; though this premature excitement of that organ must eventually result in its injury. The reader will observe that I say extraordinary stimulants may produce temporary benefit. I do not believe they will generally, but that they increase the evil.

One man who has been a professed friend of temperance for many years could not be persuaded to adopt the principle of total abstinence, because he was in the habit of drinking a little spirit in his water, during the hot season. He had tried, as he said, various kinds of drinks, but found none which were so useful as this. I said to him; 'Have you tried simple water without any thing whatever in it?' 'Oh no,' he replied; 'I dare not risk it.' 'But try it, in small quantities at a time,' I replied. 'Small draughts will quench your thirst equally well with large ones.' But he did not make the trial until some time afterwards, when he found from actual experiment that although spirit and water had left his head clearer, and appeared to injure him less than cider, or any other mixture, yet water had a still better and happier effect; and he would now no more return to his former habit, if only animal pleasure were in question, than the released captive would return to his chains.

For there is one result, uniformly attested by the experience of those who have tried it, which usually surprises them. This is the restoration of the sense of taste to its original purity. The thousand mixtures to which we are accustomed, from infancy, too often benumb that taste and we lose much of the enjoyment which God in nature designed for us, both in eating and drinking. There is a richness—a sweetness, in pure, simple water, (the only gift of heaven for the purpose of drink), which he who has been habituated to other drinks knows nothing of. Let not the reader sneer, but let him go rather and make the experiment. One year's confinement to simple water of a medium temperature will not kill him.

And it is not only voluntarily admit that water has a sweetness to which he was a stranger before, it will be a solitary instance. The testimony of those who never drank any thing but water (for there are a few such) is not admissible in the case. Like most other human blessings which have always been enjoyed, water to such persons cannot be properly valued.

Deprive them of it for a time, and they might know how to appreciate it. But thanks to a kind Providence, water is everywhere so abundant, that privation of this kind is rarely known. No—it is only he who has been a slave to mixture, but has escaped from the chains which bound him, and for a long time used nothing but water, that can properly estimate its value.

Hitherto I have spoken chiefly of the physical results of using water as the only drink. Much might be said in favor of its beneficial effects on the intellect and morals; but I have extended my remarks to an unreasonable length for a single communication.

A PHYSICIAN.

Serious Reflections.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 7th.

THE VETO—ITS ABUSE AND ITS REMEDY. The Constitution of the United States subjects all measures of legislation to the Executive Veto, qualified in terms, but absolute in fact, exercised as it has been, in several instances, by the rejection of bills without giving Congress the opportunity to reconsider them.

The Constitution of Great Britain recognizes the absolute veto on the part of the Executive.

Writers on public law consider this Executive authority, whether absolute or qualified, as one which no sovereign will dare tamper with, by exercising it to gratify his mere pleasure. In fact in monarchical governments, as we have shewn in a late historical article, the power is now obsolete. It is in this Republican Government only, (strange incongruity!) that at this day the Chief Executive Magistrate is, if the usurpation be not successfully resisted, at the same time Supreme Legislator.

Should any British monarch presume upon his prerogative power in this particular, so far as to counteract the deliberately expressed judgment of the Parliament, it is laid down by writers of the highest authority that the power remains in Parliament to curb and rein in the Executive power, by means of the authority of the Representative branch over the annual appropriation bills. It is thus that certain reforms in the British fundamental laws have been effected, by withholding the supplies, unless granted in connection with the respective measures demanded by the Commons. The theory of our Government is the same.

For this very purpose of giving effect to the popular will, it is the fundamental law of the United States, that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and that no provision for the support of an army, shall extend beyond a term, the recurrence of which will bring that subject frequently under the control of the Representatives of the People, to whom is thus given the control of the purse and the sword of the nation.

The framers of our Constitution never could have intended to subject the whole legislation of the country to the dictum of a single individual, subject, like all other individuals, to the infirmities which affect reason, and liable, from the seclusion of palace life, to be misled both as to the public opinion and the public interest. They guarded against a contingency so deplorable, by the provisions above referred to.

The President of the United States has already once put his veto on the bank bill against the strong sense of both Houses of Congress in its favor. It is now certain that he would do so again, should it pass by less than two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

A majority of less than two-thirds in the House of Representatives, finally resolved, have it in their power to avert this catastrophe, and successfully resist the arbitrary claims set up by the Executive, by refusing to pass any appropriation or money bills of any nature whatsoever, until they have vindicated the rights which the Executive has determined to outrage, and secured them by positive statute against further infraction or invasion from that source.

The time has arrived for resorting to this extreme medicine—this *ultima ratio populi*, in the Constitution. The only objection to this course, is that if taken by surprise, it is liable to abuse, by introducing into Congress the practice familiarly known by the epithet of *log rolling*. In this case, that objection cannot possibly apply. The subject has been four years before the People; the President opposes his *I forbid it*, to their *Yes will it*. This is the only way in which the rights of the majority, that is, of the People, can be asserted.

The course here indicated, not hastily, but as the result of much reflection, is one which may be triumphantly justified on the principles of the Constitution, and especially on the popular principle upon which our Government is based and built.

The Government paper asserts that the public money is not at the command of the President, but that it remains still at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, who alone can draw it out on the usual Treasury Warrants. A month ago, no one would have doubted the verity of this statement. It accords with law and usage, and every one would have assented to it as a truth in fact as well as in theory. But look at recent experience, in regard to the public money. The law placed it for safe keeping in the Bank of the United States; the law directed that it should remain there, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should consider it unsafe, in which case, he, and he alone, might remove it, and state his reasons therefore to Congress at its next session. Is not one law as solemn and as binding on the Executive as another? Yet have we not seen him within the last month, in utter contempt of the law, and in violation of

the express powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, forcibly remove the public funds from where the law had placed them, and where the Representatives of the People had after long inquiry, decided them to be safe? If the President could thus transcend his duties in regard to the Secretary, what shall hold his hand if he choose to usurp the power of the Treasurer? He has disposed of the public money contrary to the law: Suppose he choose to expend it contrary to law. The Secretary refuses a warrant. He dismisses him and appoints one more obedient; can any man doubt that such a one could be had? The Treasurer hesitates to obey the illegal warrant. 'Sir, I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.' I dismiss you, (yes, that is the word.) I dismiss you, Mr. CAMPBELL, and appoint Mr. KENDALL Treasurer in your place. Is not the matter settled at once? And is it not idle to talk about 'checks' and 'warrants'.

The reign of law has ceased: There is no law in this land but the will of a Dictator; and in such a state of things, there is no present remedy but the one suggested by us in a late paper. This remedy, we observe our friend of the Baltimore Gazette questions the propriety of; but to us there is nothing more clear. Strong we admit it to be; but the emergency will sanction it. The Representatives of the People must use the means which the Constitution has placed in their hands; to curb the exercise of lawless power; and to them alone can the eye of the patriot now turn with any hope of seeing the wrongs of his country redressed.

Nat. Int.

The Washington Globe says:—"The power of the President over the Secretary of the Treasury is unqualified." Will any one of the Secretaries acknowledge such a relation as this with the President? We have something nearer to law and fact in the following paragraph of the N. York American:

"The Departments are all the creatures of the law; they were organized—all but that of the Navy, which was a subsequent creation—in 1789, by the very men, for the most part, who had framed the Constitution, and then occupied themselves in the first Congress in carrying out its general provisions in the requisite detail. The three departments were, in the original proposition, all reported by the Committee as Executive departments; but it was at once perceived, that to put the Treasury, as well as the War and State Departments, under the control of the President, would be to accumulate all power in his hands. Accordingly, the word 'Executive' was advisedly struck out of the act creating the Treasury Department, while it was retained in each of those creating the State (or Foreign Affairs) Department, and the Department of War. In order still further and more decisively to manifest that the object in view was to divest the Executive of any control over the Treasury, while that over the other departments was left to him; the Secretary of the Treasury was required to report to Congress directly, while the other Secretaries were to report to the President. These, in brief, are the facts; those who wish to follow the reasoning which led to this wise and provident distinction, may see the whole course of the discussion in *Lloyd's Debates*."

A correspondent of the American well observes, also:—"It is surely time for the President to learn—that it is presumed he has never yet known—that there is some little difference between the merely executive, and the merely ministerial, powers, or duties, of his Heads of Departments, and other public officers of government. Those official acts of a public functionary which are done in pursuance of the lawful commands of a superior officer, are properly termed 'ministerial'; those which the same functionaries perform, not in obedience to any superior officer, but under the direct command of the law, are purely 'executive.' There are many acts of our Heads of Departments which fall within the former of these classes; and as regards such acts, the President has an undoubted right to issue directions, or commands; but, to such acts as are required of any of the Secretaries by the direct injunction of the law, the President is, legally, as much a stranger as any individual in the country, or the world."

The Globe, attempting to vindicate the claim of a universal absolute power for the president during the recess of Congress, quotes the text of the Constitution—"The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the U. States of America." By the Executive power the Constitution means the accomplishment of the functions specially assigned to the President, and the duty of carrying into effect the laws of Congress. The Bank Charter is a complete law, and a contract besides, obligatory upon the President in all its parts.

Nat. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM. A letter from Washington gives an amusing account of a run concerted by the Kitchen Cabinet upon the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of Washington. It seems by hook and by crook (principally by the latter) the members of the culinary department had scraped together the enormous amount of two thousand dollars, in bills of the United States Bank, and determined forthwith to shake that tottering fabric to its foundation. Accordingly, Francis L. Blair, the Editor of the official Organ, was constituted the agent to accomplish the work of destruction. With a pocket and wheelbarrow repaired to the Bank, and instead of applying the said \$2000 in payment of the 10,000, which he owes that institution, he pompously demanded the specie? Strange to tell, not a check blanched at the announcement of the demand—but the

teller very composedly counted out the specie to the bank debtor, who, with no little solemnity deposited it in the wheelbarrow, and marched off in advance of it to grace and honor as the Savior would stride from a massacre to his Seraglio.

One of the Clerks, having perhaps a sprinkling of Yankee blood in his veins, was curious enough to observe its destination, and soon ascertained that it was wheeled off to another bank—doubtless for its safety. By way of humoring the joke, therefore, the officers of the Bank forthwith despatched their messenger with two thousand dollars of the bills of the Bank that was receiving the new acquisition, where Mr. Blair had the pleasure of seeing his two thousand dollars rolling back again to the hated Branch, whence it came.

This is the first run we have heard of upon the institution—and reminds us of a similar occurrence in relation to the bank of England. Some years ago a jack tar (Blair's prototype) having been paid off at Sheerness, received for his wages a £50 Bank of England note.—Depairing with all speed to London to spend it—he blustered much of the sailor about him—while hustled into the Bank, and eagerly inquired for the President. That functionary being for the time engaged, the sailor paced the room with evident uneasiness and perturbation; but declaring that he had private business of great importance with the President, he was at length ushered into the room occupied by that officer. A director being present, Jack beckoned the President into a corner, where cautiously and stealthily unrolling his bill, he shewed it to him, and said in a whisper—Now, blast my eyes, Mr. President, I don't want to hurt your honor or break the bank—but just give me £5 now, I'll give you a wide birth for a week.

Let the United States Bank be as black as midnight, still that would not justify the recent act of the President. That act was one of clear usurpation. Yet nothing was done to make it palatable. It was not disguised in the least. The President might at least have appointed a Secretary of the Treasury, who would have been subservient to the views of the enemies of the Bank and who would not have required to be turned out neck and heels, as the mild and excellent Duane has been, before their views could be effected. Instead of this the President was made to bring himself in direct collision with the only officer, whom the law permitted to exercise authority in this matter. The dictation to that officer and the interference with his duties were made as openly and palpably as they could be.—It was the style of the ancient Cæsars: *Sic volo, sic jubeo; sic velle, sic juberet*.

Newburyport Her.

The New Brunswick Freonian adopts the following truly noble, honorable course in politics:—

Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway, To follow truth wherever it leads the way, Would that the sentiment could become universal, and the precept be reduced to general practice. *Alex. Gaz.*

RAIL ROAD DISASTERS.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 1.

We are under the painful necessity of recording two accidents which took place upon the South Carolina Rail road. The first occurred four or five miles this side of the Inclined Plane on Sunday last, about half past 2, P. M.—The locomotive *Phoenix* was propelling two passenger cars, the first of which contained fourteen passengers, seven of whom were females, when the forward car mounted the rail, and fell off the road, which at this place is raised about six feet from the surface of the earth, drawing the other car after her, both of the cars were shattered to pieces, and six gentlemen, who were in the after part of the car, were more or less injured. A son of Mr. WADDE, who resides in the vicinity, and whose name of Augustus, were much hurt.—Mr. C. M. FURMAN, of this city, received several severe contusions upon the head, and other parts of the body, and a cut in the face—the other injuries are said to be but slight. Mr. CLARK, the engineer, & the females, who were in the fore part of the car, provisionally escaped uninjured. The accident was unquestionably caused by the improper mode adopted of placing the passenger cars in front of the Locomotive, instead of the rear, where they properly belonged.

After disengaging the passengers from the wreck, another passage car was obtained from the Phoenix Locomotive, in which they embarked, with 5 freight cars attached, loaded with cotton, on their way down. When the locomotive arrived within about a mile of Somersville, yesterday, a smoke was discovered issuing from one of the two last freight cars, upon which more steam was put upon the locomotive, for the purpose of reaching a pump, about half a mile distant, but the increased speed caused the flames to break forth with more violence, and communicated to another of the cars. The engine was then stopped, and the cars which were in flames, promptly disengaged. The passage cars being in the rear of the whole, the smoke was so dense as nearly to suffocate the passengers, several of whom leaped from the car, (although warned not to do so) to the ground below, a distance of fifteen feet, among whom was MR. MOISE, who had been previously injured, and who, alighting upon some logs, on his back, was again much hurt, and from what we can learn from the passengers, dangerously so. He was taken to Somersville, where he was left, together with the ladies and children. The other passengers with the three remaining cars, came to town, where they arrived about 8 o'clock last evening.

The two cars which took fire were on a track, which they were to be taken to Colton, with which they were loaded. The Columbia Mail was destroyed, & the Commodore and Augusta Mails considerably injured. Some of the baggage of the passengers was also destroyed.

Fuddlemeter.—The Boston Mercantile Journal contains some notice of a machine which has been invented to let tipplers know when they are getting too drunk to walk. It gives a smart box on the ears when the bachelors reaches a certain stage in his guzzling.

Use of Tobacco.—It is stated in the French papers, that by mixing tobacco juice with the pitch and tar used in paying the seams in a ship's bottom, the attack of worms and destructive insects will be prevented, and coppering rendered unnecessary.

Sudden and Awful death.—Tuesday evening a case came before Judge Hooten of Moyamensing, for hearing, in the course of which a colored woman was brought up as a witness, and objected to, by the opposite party. The refusal to receive her as a witness rendered her almost frantic with rage, which her subsequent admission to testify could not allay. On leaving the office a few moments afterwards, she dropped on the pavement and was instantly dead, an apoplexy having been induced by her over excited passions.—*Philad. paper.*

A Young Military Chieftain.—The Buffalo Journal states, that a grandson of the celebrated Indian chief Red Jacket, two years old, has been elected chief, by the warriors of the Six Nations, and a Regent has been appointed to act during his minority.—*Bull. Pat.*

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SOMERSET, OCT. 2.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Two men have been apprehended in this county, and committed to jail on charge of circulating counterfeit or altered notes. A third has been apprehended on suspicion, and has been before Judge Kurz several different times. His case is now postponed until Judge Black who has been sent for, arrives in town. A fourth and fifth has also been taken on suspicion—but made their escape before they were brought to this place. A horse supposed to belong to the sixth, has also been taken, but the owner was not found. A seventh has also been taken who is now on an examination before a justice.

The first, second, fourth, and fifth, of the above mentioned are citizens of this county. The third says he resides in Bedford county. The residence of the sixth is unknown. The seventh is a resident of Westmoreland county. Many more of the gang are yet undiscovered. We forbear saying more at present.

Whig.

An Ocean Scene.—A late London paper states that on the morning of the 6th ult. during a severe gale, in lat. 46° lon. 31, Capt. Dempsey of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends, with flag of distress waving. Capt. D. instantly bore down towards her, when she proved to be the Albion, of Cork, crowded with passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart-rending scene presented itself. "We beheld," says Captain Dempsey, "the brig reeling ere she took the farewell plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailors, even at such a moment—and listened, with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill-fated passengers. The crew of the Kingston flung their best boat into the boiling Atlantic, but every exertion was vain—the angry ocean soon made her its prey. The Albion went down with every human soul on board."

Prolific.—Within the month of August a young lady of the city of Schenectady, N. Y. was delivered of five children at one birth!! The mother and children are all alive, healthy and likely to live. A thousand dollars were raised in the city, and given to the mother as a premium.

Green Van Sickle, postmaster at Claysville, Washington county, Pa. was arrested on Tuesday of last week, and committed to prison, charged with having purloined from the Western Mail, on the day previous, a letter containing sixty dollars. The theft was detected through the exertions of George Flitt, Esq. of Washington city, agent of the Post Office department. Van Sickle has a wife and five or six children.

Ala meeting of the Lincoln Temperance Society last week, the question was raised—whether the use of brandy in cookery, particularly in plum puddings, was an infringement of the rules. After a grave debate, it was resolved that brandy in puddings is eaten and not drunk, and it therefore does not fall within the list of articles prohibited.

Choosing to be hanged rather than married.—It was formerly a law in Germany, that a female condemned to capital punishment should be saved, if any man would marry her. A young girl of Vienna was on the point of being executed, when her youth and beauty made a great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators, who was a Neapolitan, a middle aged man, but excessively ugly.

The pardon was granted on the condition that the girl was not adverse to the match. The Neapolitan then gallantly told the female that he was a gentleman of some property, and that he wished her was a King, that he might offer her a stronger proof of his attachment. "Alas! Sir," replied the girl, "I am fully sensible of your affection and generosity, but I am not mistress over my own heart, and I cannot belie my sentiments. Unfortunately, they control my fate; and I prefer the death with which I am threatened, to marrying such an ugly fellow as you—The Neapolitan retired in confusion, and the woman directed the executioner to do his office.

A ludicrous instance whereby the operation of severe laws is commonly evaded, occurred not long since in England. A person had been indicted for forgery; but it appeared that a stroke of the pen which had been in the instrument had not been copied in the indictment. The prisoner was convicted. His counsel however moved an arrest of judgment, and assigned the omission of this stroke as the basis of his motion. The paper and the indictment were handed up to the bench; and the judge (not being able with the naked eye to discover any difference) had recourse to a glass. By the aid of a strong magnifier, he discovered something which he said was either a tick (or dot) or letter; but which he could not determine. He therefore submitted it to the jury, directing them to find the prisoner guilty if the mark was a tick or a letter (we forget which); but to acquit him, if it was the other.—And to aid them in determining the important question of tick or letter, he politely handed to them his glass.—the microscopic powers of which decided them in favor of acquitting the prisoner! who was subsequently discharged!! If the judge's glass had not been brought into court, or had been of a less magnifying power—what would have become of the wretched culprit! But quality of mercy is not strained! nor overstrained! *American Sent.*

Late advices from Portugal render it by no means certain that the cause of the constitutional party is triumphant. The Globe, Capt. Patten, as we learn by the New York Commercial, has arrived at Bath, (Maine) from Ubes, (on the opposite side of the Tago, from Lisbon, and from 30 to 40 miles from it), which place he left on the first day of September, and states that the recapture of St. Ubes by the troops of Don Miguel was daily expected, and that most of the arms had been carried over to Lisbon. Many of the inhabitants were living on board vessels to be in readiness to depart on the approach of the Miguelites.

Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A housekeeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed in autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring, those roots were preserved and had thrown out shoots, and were as fresh and well flavored as ever.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 7.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our News Schooner is just up from the packet ship New York, Captain Hoxie, bringing us London papers to Sept. 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st, and his death not immediately expected.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the *Miguelite* scrip fell from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August, within half a mile of the port of Boulogne. A vessel said to be the *Amphitrite*, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board, was cast away, making with the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned!

A young lady named Martha Charles, aged fourteen years, was recently killed by bleeding, in Buffalo township, Perry co. (Pa.) She was confined to her bed with the scarlet fever, and on the arrival of medical aid, appeared to be insensible. For the purpose of restoring animation, the physician administered a stimulating draught, and made an incision in a swelling on the neck. The stimulant soon had the effect of setting the blood in motion, which issued from the incision made in the neck, despite all efforts to check it, until the unfortunate girl expired!! It is a little singular, that more than 15 hours after the child had ceased to breathe, the body was found to be in a high state of perspiration—but no signs of remaining life could be discovered. *Phil. Gaz.*

Married in New York, on the 8th ult. Mr. Jno. Robertson, of Manchester, Eng. manufacturer, to Miss Rebecca Williams, of Boston, (Mass.) This gentleman is the individual who advertised under the name of Ralf Ricard in the *Providence Gazette*, a week or two since for a wife. The lady who is now his wife, applied first by letter, and then personally, and after an acquaintance of a few days, the match was settled.

There is an anniversary in Barnstable, Mass. called *Cranberry Day*. It occurs on the 24th September.—On the last occasion, one hundred and fifty bushels were gathered, by 250 persons of both sexes from the young child to the venerable grandparent.

A lady of this city having lost her husband a few days since, in a fit of despair attempted to destroy herself and two of her children, by precipitating them into a well and then throwing herself in after them—they were all taken out soon after, but melancholy to relate, her children were both dead, and her own life is at present despaired of.

OFFICIAL RETURN

Of the Election in Adams County, Penn., October 8, 1833.

OFFICES.	Gettysburg	Cumberland	1. Gettysburg	2. Middletown	3. Oxford	4. York Springs	5. Middletown	6. Berlin	7. Mendon	8. Haverhill	9. Franklin	10. Conowingo	11. Haverhill	12. Monrovia	13. Bowmansville	14. Hampton	TOTAL.
SENATOR.																	
James Renshaw,	123	94	217	96	179	185	212	49	230	119	130	45	08	67	103	71	1771
David Middlecoff,	127	65	192	110	48	127	137	66	73	101	109	56	46	87	59	65	1276
ASSEMBLY.																	
James Patterson,	98	84	182	85	168	184	192	81	232	116	130	80	70	63	101	84	1768
Thaddeus Stevens,	126	92	218	88	160	175	214	42	238	108	129	51	69	59	98	57	1706
William S. Coburn,	146	77	223	116	63	136	147	82	76	112	113	31	46	93	63	74	1384
Jacob Keller,	121	66	187	124	61	124	130	51	57	105	105	54	39	87	62	60	1246
COMMISSIONER.																	
John Brough,	121	90	211	93	180	185	218	52	237	116	138	63	71	63	107	63	1796
Henry Albert,	132	66	198	115	58	127	134	80	64	108	103	43	43	94	56	74	1289
AUDITOR.																	
Joseph Fink,	114	93	207	97	181	185	216	48	237	118	137	62	70	75	108	67	1806
George Clark,	133	65	198	112	47	127	136	82	64	106	103	45	44	78	57	68	1267
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.																	
James Cunningham,	115	84	199	91	182	185	209	46	237	107	137	60	70	55	102	68	1748
Jacob Pugh, Sen.	137	75	212	117	50	127	142	87	65	118	104	48	44	101	61	70	1346
CORONERS.																	
Dr. George L. Fauss,	154	103	257	65	178	185	218	83	237	116	135	60	68	58	92	70	1822
Dr. Henry Smyser,	107	89	196	65	176	184	218	41	239	114	134	60	68	56	103	62	1716
John B. Marsh,	111	62	173	114	50	127	135	78	65	110	102	45	45	93	67	67	1261
Dr. Joseph A. Shorb,	113	64	177	100	53	125	134	54	66	107	102	43	42	97	59	67	1226
SHERIFFS.																	
JAMES BELL, Jr.	102	101	203	122	130	183	207	30	288	171	179	79	94	107	112	74	1979
George W. McClellan,	116	96	212	51	45	112	187	15	30	67	92	18	55	51	81	26	1012
Michael C. Clarkson,	131	55	186	85	22	109	115	56	30	53	78	36	25	77	19	39	960
Jacob Sanders,	88	31	119	52	31	99	118	16	9	50	49	28	24	23	54	52	723
Robert M. Hearn,	6	8	14	75	161	66	17	77	22	21	16	16	6	16	7	54	568

The names of the candidates on the Anti-masonic ticket are in *Italics*. Mr. Bell, Mr. McClellan, and Mr. Hearn, of the Sheriff candidates, are anti-masonic in principle; the former, however, does not go all lengths with the party, and did not run upon that ground, as will be seen from his vote.

The first number of Mr. Noah's paper, the "Evening Star," reached us yesterday. We extract from it the following remarks on the leading topic of the day, the removal of the deposits. These are the remarks, not of an opponent but of a warm supporter of General Jackson; and we quote them prominently to show how the late rash act of the President is received by his disinterested friends and well-wishers.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Evening Star.

"The Deposits of the United States Bank are to be removed. We did hope that this measure, so momentous in its bearings, the result of which cannot be foreseen, involving, deeply involving, the great interests of the country, would not have been adopted by the Executive—at this time. For months had the rumor circulated that this step had been resolved upon, and would be taken. We placed no confidence in the presses that proclaimed it. We had no faith in the sources of information. We relied upon the good sense and wisdom of the President. Less than ninety days, [the ordinary length of commercial paper,] before the meeting of Congress, to whom, especially to the House of Representatives, have the People and the Constitution confided the finances of the country, this measure is announced from the seat of Government, from the Council Chamber of the President. Was the danger so pressing? Were the funds of the Government so insecure? Were the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, so biased or corrupted by the influence of the Bank, that the Representatives of the People could not meet early enough to save the country from ruin, or its finances from insolvency; or could those Representatives, coming, as they will come, at an early day, from the body of the people, be confided in at this important crisis? Were not these men elected at the same time—a great majority elevated by the same votes that secured Gen. Jackson in the Presidential Chair? Are two hundred Representatives less worthy the trust than one man? Has the republican party so lost its integrity, its honor, and its virtue, that it has filled the halls of Congress with the tools of a moneyed aristocracy? Can this be so? The Bank—the bank is nothing. Were its stocks, its gold and silver, its notes & bills of exchange, all destroyed, utterly destroyed, by the single dash of the pen, it would be nothing, compared with the expression—that fatal expression to come from one man in a free country—'Take the responsibility.' I, in my majesty have written it—my Cabinet I have disregarded, my constitutional advisers I have rejected—on my own responsibility the deed is done. These sounds are as yet novel and unheard; yet, we are creatures of habit, and can soon become reconciled to that which once struck us with horror. It was Julius that said to the people—'Elevate me to power, and I will use it.' He left no children, yet his name furnished the title for the Emperors. Destroy the Bank—we have a faithful country, full of resources; the loss will soon be retrieved, and the Institution, its President & Directors, will soon be forgotten; yet, for the cause of liberty and law, let it be done by the immediate Representatives of the people, by the constitutional legislators of the country.

It was in the month of August, that Mr. Kendall, the agent of the President, visited our northern cities on this business, and we are told that the plans are so far matured that they can be carried into execution on the first of October next. If it be so, why all this haste? The Bank has yet two years to continue.—Was there no time after the meeting of Congress to have accomplished the same of the Government will not be secure until the first of January. Why then this haste? There is no development of recent misconduct or embarrassment, which demanded immediate action. It is admitted on all hands, that the affairs of the Institution present stronger evidence of security, a less extended amount of credits, than at the commencement of the present year.

There is no presidential election, or election of members of Congress now, in which the Bank may interfere in order to control the politics of the country. Why then this haste? If the measure was a necessary and wise one, why not share the honor and duty of performing the task with those to whom, with the President, the people have confided for a time the destinies of the country? We are told that there are those who gain access to his confidence by recounting the history of his deeds and his virtues who have excited him on to this rash enterprise. While the deed remained undone, we denied their influence, although we had misgivings when we knew the agent employed. It is melancholy to think, that the man who deserves, justly deserves, so large a portion of the people's love, should be beset by a troop of fawning and unprincipled sycophants, who would sell their country for gold, influencing his councils, now urging him on to acts of rashness, to abandon the advice of those who would guard his honor as they would their own. The time will come when this influence will be paralyzed—the people are at work, the evil will be redressed, and these adventurers in stock speculations, marked for punishment?

The Missouri Gallian states, that all the difficulties with the neighboring savage tribes are at a final end. The Winnebagoes have crossed the Wisconsin River, and the vanquished Sacs and Foxes appear quite humble and disposed for peace.

A treaty is to be held about the 10th inst. with the Potawatomes, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the borders of Lake Michigan, when it is expected that all the Indian titles to the lands between the Mississippi river and the lake will be purchased by Government.

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St. Louis, Sept. 27.

Horrible!—We understand that a most tragical affair took place in Franklin county, one day last week. Two citizens of that county—one of them personally known to us, and a most respectable man—had some difference while at work in a corn field. They agreed to settle the matter between themselves with rifles; and resorted to a wood for that purpose. They fought in the Indian style, interposing trees and every other defence of life. At length they fired—and both fell. One of them died instantly, the other survived but about twenty-four hours.

CUMBERLAND, Md. Oct. 8.

Fire!—We learn that the Tavern House of Mr. James Stoddard, 27 miles west of this place, on the National Road, was entirely consumed by fire, on Friday evening last, together with all his furniture, with the exception of some small articles rescued from the first story. Mr. S. has sustained a heavy loss. The fire is said to have originated from a stove-pipe.

SHOPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

Some days ago, a flock of twenty or thirty sheep destined to the shambles, passing up Courtland street were prevented from turning into Broadway by a string of carts, hack, omnibuses and foot passengers, which for a few moments completely blocked the street. Being driven into a huddle near the turning post, an adventurous weather impudent at the confinement stepped briskly across the side walk to the door of Mr. Hart's Bazaar [opening on Courtland street] and with a sudden spring effected his entrance—a movement which was immediately imitated by the whole flock. Here they were so much delighted with the perfumes, cosmetics,

with which the establishment is rife, and the admiration of which it is natural they should share in common with the beings equally innocent and unsophisticated, that for a long time they resisted all efforts to dislodge them from the scene of their enchantment. The bewildered astonishment depicted in their countenances, and their occasional remarks uttered in the laconic style peculiar to them, caused no less

mirth to the crowd whom the occurrence collected at the doors, than their visit did vexation and embarrassment to the inmates of the Bazaar.

Their curiosity being at length satisfied, and the by-standers making room for their egress, the weather-foresaid, having reconnoitered a moment, made another desperate spring of four feet high to clear a straw that lay across the path, and rushed into Broadway, followed in like manner by his whole suite, no mischief having been done except the overturning of a paint pot, which an old vixen of a ewe, spurned in great disgust as it reminded her of the fleecing she had endured, and which were associated in her recollections with the paining of her nose.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Anthracite Coal.—We have heretofore mentioned that Mr. Purcell, an engineer, of Williamsport, in Maryland, had not long since, discovered a bed of anthracite coal, in Berkeley county, Va. By digging a few feet into the earth, the coal was met with in various places—so as to justify the opinion that it is an extensive body. And accordingly, we learn that Mr. Purcell entertains no doubt, from this circumstance, and the general indications of the country, as well as their analogy to the coal region of Pennsylvania, that coal exists in great abundance in Berkeley county. The Williamsport Banner, in noticing this discovery of coal, carries the supposition farther—as will be seen in the following remark of that paper:—The region in which this discovery has been made corresponds with the Anthracite region in Pennsylvania; and is on a line with Licking creek in this country. It is said that no coal has been found south of that line or range of hills in that State, and the inference is that neither is it to be discovered south or east of it in this State or Virginia. Its discovery in one place in this neighborhood leads to the belief that it extends in strata from the coal mines in Pennsylvania throughout that state, Maryland and Virginia, and further south.

Another Dead Shave.—On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, a well-dressed black fellow went into the Lottery-office, No. 183, Catham street, N. Y. and presented a ticket for payment, having on it the numbers 36, 43, 52, which was entitled to a quarter of an eight hundred dollar prize in the last Lottery. One hundred and forty-three dollars and forty cents was the amount due after deducting the state tax and discount for cash, which was accordingly paid,—one hundred and ten dollars in five and tens, on the Michigan Bank, and the remainder in new Lottery tickets. The fellow had been gone out of the office but a few moments before it was discovered by the distributor of fortune's gifts, that he had been shaved most beautifully—the first number, 36, having been altered from 31, which made it only a prize of eighty cents!

N. Y. Standard.

The Post office at Claysville, Pa., is an unfortunate one to its incumbents, of late. It is but a year or two since that Christian Wierich was convicted of the crime of purloining money from the mail while postmaster of that office, and sentenced to a long imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Pittsburgh. The successor of Wierich, a man named Van Sickle, is now in the jail of Washington, charged with the commission of a similar offence! The sum distracted, must have been trifling in both cases. Wierich was a man in weakly circumstances, in advanced life, and the father of a large family of motherless children. Van Sickle

was a man of an interesting family. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The Pennsylvania Canals are all in good order, and commerce brisk upon them, except the North Branch, in which there is something wrong near Berwick. The canal-boats carry a great number of German emigrants westward.

Nor. Herald.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA. OCT. 14, 1833.

The Election—on Tuesday last, in this county, was much larger than it ever has been previously; and we suppose it has never been more warmly contested.—The result, in another column, will show that Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Patterson are elected to the Assembly; Mr. Brough, Commissioner; Mr. Fink, Auditor; Mr. Cunningham, Director of the Poor; Dr. Fauss, Coroner; and Mr. Bell, Sheriff. All, with the exception of the latter, were on the anti-masonic ticket. Mr. Bell, as he stated, run upon his own merits, and not as the candidate of a party; although, in his opinions, he is anti-masonic; and the unprecedented vote he received, is evidence, that his support was not confined to any party, he having more votes than any individual on either ticket. The majority of Mr. Renshaw over Mr. Middlecoff in this county is 495.—The latter, however, has received in York county a majority of 2600—which determines his election.—Mr. Stevens' majority over Mr. Coburn is 322—and the average majority for the anti-masonic Assembly ticket is 422.—Last year the average majority for Assembly was 486; and the number of votes polled this year was nearly 400 more than at the last Governor's election. Mr. Rumer's majority last year was 649.

In Franklin county, there was no opposition of consequence to Mr. Crawford and Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Penrose has been elected to the Senate from Cumberland and Perry, by a considerable majority over Mr. McCoy.—The Democratic ticket has succeeded in both counties.

In Dauphin, the anti-masonic ticket has succeeded; Mr. Fox, Sheriff.

In York, the Democratic ticket has succeeded by an overwhelming majority: Mr. Eichelberger, Sheriff, by a majority of 39 over Mr. Klinefelter.

In Philadelphia city, the National Republican ticket for Assembly and councils, has succeeded entirely. In the county, the Jackson ticket carried by the following vote: highest Jackson, 6082; highest Nat. Rep. 4916; highest anti-masonic, 57.—Mr. Sutherland is elected to Congress, by a majority of 699 over Mr. Sergeant.

The anti-masonic ticket has succeeded in Lancaster county, by a very much reduced majority.

In Chester, which has hitherto been anti-masonic, the Republican ticket has succeeded by a majority of 8 or 900. Mr. Anderson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the legislature from Delaware county.

In Allegheny county, the Republican ticket has succeeded by 3 or 400.—Last year, it was anti-masonic.

In Bedford county, McElwee and Barclay (volunteers) are elected to the Legislature.—Mr. Fore (Jackson) to the Senate, from Bedford and Somerset.

In Northumberland and Lycoming, the Republican ticket has succeeded; in Lebanon, Huntington and Union, the anti-masonic. Juniata and Mifflin, 1 and 1.

The Maryland election, which took place on Monday last, has produced an unexpected result. The House of Delegates is completely Jackson—so much so, as nearly, if not altogether, to overbalance the Senate in the election of Governor and Council.

In the city of Baltimore, the working men's candidates succeeded against the regularly nominated Jackson ticket. This is a new party which has sprung up there, and appears to carry all before it.

In Frederick county, the Jackson Delegate ticket has succeeded; and Mr. Talbot has been elected Sheriff, over Mr. Bartgis.

Wm. C. Johnson (Nat. Republican) and Francis Thomas (Jackson) have been elected to Congress from the District bordering on our State.

The question of a new County, to be called Carroll, out of Baltimore and Frederick counties, was before the people within its bounds at the polls on Monday last. In Frederick county, the majority for the County, was above 600—in Baltimore county, the majority 40 against it. It has therefore failed—a majority being required in each county. It is said the election will be contested, on account of illegal votes.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY and lady arrived at Baltimore on Monday last.—A public dinner was offered him, which he declined. He left that city on Saturday for Philadelphia.

An explosion.—The Steam boat New England when in the Connecticut river, on her way from New York to Hartford, exploded at 3 A. M. on the 9th inst. by which three or four persons were killed, and 26 badly wounded, 5 or 6 of whom it was thought would speedily die. Both boilers gave way at the same time. There were 100 passengers on board. The particulars are not yet at hand.

ARRIVED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D. Mr. George Lobrie, [merchant] of Washington City; to Miss Isabella Maria, daughter of James Wilson, Esq. of Fairfield, Adams county, Pa. "Majestic beauty never looks so gay, As on the morning of the wedding day; Triumphant virtue in a larger circle moves, New graces adds, & every charm improves."

Mr. THURTELL, who was shot in the back by Dr. C. V. Swearingen, near Cumberland, Md. on the 11th inst. died on the 3rd inst. at the house of his grandfather, [Maj. H. Bayard] in Cumberland.

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

October 14th, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 18th of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 14.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of STOVES from the Findgrove Furnace, already shod, which he will be able to sell at a very moderate price, at his Coach Factory in Baltimore street, Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE.

Oct. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Elizabeth Sweeney, (widow of James Sweeney, deceased,) late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, will make immediate payment; and all persons having any claims against said Estate, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

JOHN SWEENEY,

Surviving Administrator.

Oct. 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, viz.

5 Lots of Ground.

In the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Baltimore street, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, and a one-story Frame do.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing TWO HUNDRED & THIRTY-SIX ACRES, adjoining lands of the Bank of Gettysburg, George Kerr, Emanuel Pitzer, and others, on which are erected a Log House and Barn; a good well of water near the house.—The property is well calculated for a Grazing farm.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

GEO. SMYSER,

J. B. McPHERSON, Esrs.

Oct. 14.

ATTENTION!

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, precisely, in winter uniform.

By order, GEO. EPLEY, O. S.

Oct. 14.

Liberty Riflemen Absentees!

YOU will appear at the Appeal on the 4th of November, at 12 o'clock, at the house of Nicholas Moritz.

By Order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

Oct. 14.

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW,

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

6 Cents and 3 inches of Taffy

FORWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 22d September, JOSEPH WHITMER, an Indemned Apprentice to the Mill-wright business. The above reward will be given, but no thanks, for bringing him back.

WM. BEALES.

York Springs, Oct. 7.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 2

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 2d of November next,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Menallen and Tyrone townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Bricker, Joseph Lashaw and others, late the Estate of SAMUEL HOFF, deceased, containing 87 Acres and 142 Perches, neat measure, of Patented Land. The Improvements are a

Good Log Dwelling-house and

Kitchen, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. There is also a spring of water, and a suitable proportion of good Timber and Meadow on the property.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, n. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY WITMER, Adm'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 25th day of October inst. on the premises,

A Lot of Ground.

Late the property of George Stur, deceased, situate in Conowingo township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Johns, Simon Copenhafer and others, containing

8 Acres of Cleared Land.

on which are erected a 1 1/2 story House, double log Barn, and other houses. It will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, n. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PETER STINE, Ex'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

Farms for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Outcry, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, inst. on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, adjoining the road leading to Hanover, containing 100 Acres, adjoining lands of Abraham Tawney, Conrad Snyder and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Frame Barn, an Orchard; a good spring of water near the house.

At the aforesaid place, on said day,

25 Acres of

TIMBER-LAND, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, within one and a half miles from Gettysburg.

On the same day, a quantity of

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and BUCKWHEAT, by the bushel.

On Thursday the 31st of October, inst.,

On the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, five miles from Gettysburg, near the Two Taverns, containing 147 Acres of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large

FRAME HOUSE,

Frame Barn, Wagon Shed, Smoke-house, a large Orchard, and a well near the door; about Fifty Acres well covered with Timber.

On said day,

One Wagon, Plough, Harrow, Windmill, Horse-Gears, Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn, by the bushel, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF,

WM. H. LOTT,

Executors of Wilhelmus Houghtelin, dec'd.

Oct. 7.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of GRAVE STONES, which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24.

Battalion Orders!

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th of October next, precisely at 10 o'clock, 2 n.—each private to be provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, adj't.

Sept. 30.

ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th of October next, at 10 o'clock, n.—each man to be provided with ten blank cartridges.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

Sept. 30.

MILL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON DO.

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 1st, 1833.

Christian Lippay

G. P. Little

John Lennon

John Lennon

Margaret Black

John Bachor

David Barry

Samuel Baugher

David Rhythe

John Burt

George Byers

Jacob Byers, Jr.

Charles Bernitz

Samuel Bailey

Daniel Butler

David Byers

Garret Cownover 2

John B. Carpenter

Philip Coll

Mary Ann Culp

Andrew Cunningham

John Can

Eliza Dryden

John Dearborn

Sophia Esser

Abraham Essig

Augustine Fitch

John G. Eselle

John Englebert

Henry Eckhard

John Ewing

Susan Ehaltz

Eve Fluber 2

David Fahnestock

David Freeman

Philip Fuhl

Valentine Fritz

Mr. Garvin

William Gibbs 2

Thomas Gowen

George M. Gilbert

Philip Gallagher

John Galloway

Mary Gallagher

Jacob Horlet

Henry Hengen

W. Hapke

Susan Hartzell

Daniel Hughes

Frederick Hair

Margaret Hagerman

Michael Kimberly

Jacob King

Abraham King

Adolph Klopfer

Jacob Kuhn

Henry Lemon

Samuel Lane

Oct. 7.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dunwoody,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdel, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Monday the 25th day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Francis Allison,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John McDermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th inst. precisely at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By order, JAS. BELL, Jr. Capt.

Oct. 7.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. Oct. 1, 1833.

Michael S. Burt

Thomas Brownfield

Alfred Cole

James Caddington

David E. Cook

David Ehrhart

John Esser

John Hilbert

Sam Hope

Oct. 7.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of November, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

NICHOLAS MOONSHOWER.

Oct. 7.

The Frederick Herald will insert the above three times, and charge this Office.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of November, for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

PHILIP LEONARD,

WILLIAM JONES.

Oct. 7.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING.

One to the HARNESS-MAKING.

One to the PAINTING, and

One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Heirs and Legal Representatives of WM. HAMILTON, late of Adams county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will take notice, that an INQUIRY for the partition or valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, situate in Washington township, Franklin county, on Friday the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENNION ELLIOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chambersburg, Sept. 13, 1833.

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.

There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction: he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

A Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about 1 mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. McClean, deceased, and others, containing 67 ACRES, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling-house, &

Stable, a good

Saw-Mill, a Grist-

MILL, with two pair Country Stones, & one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house.

Also—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, Captain David Wilson, and others, containing 150 ACRES, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a 1 1/2 story

Log Dwelling-house, &

Double Log Barn. There are three never-failing Springs which water most of the fields. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call & view the premises.

WM. COLEMAN.

Sept. 30.

(York County Farmer insert 3 times, & charge this Office.

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15.

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE of

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, STYLED THE

MANSSION HOUSE,

In his large & commodious Brick Building, situate on the north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his Table, &c., will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July.

TWO HORSES,

one a Grey, about 10 or 12

years of age, and has lost an eye; the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the swift & splendid Steamers KENTUCKY, Capt. D. Robinson, and OHIO, Capt. W. Whildinn, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.